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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

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OCTOBER, 1863.

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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable Council :*

In compliance with a law of the Commonwealth, the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, herewith submit the Tenth Annual Report of the institution under their charge.

It was the privilege of the Inspectors of 1862 to report, that "no calamity had befallen the institution for the year." Quite otherwise now. It becomes our painful duty to record one of the greatest calamities that has befallen the institution since its organization. Scarcely had the old year closed, and the new one commenced, at a moment when the Inspectors and Superintendent were seated at the table to close up their Report for the year which had just ended, when without the slightest warning, viz., on the 14th day of October, 1862, an explosion of one of the steam boilers took place. It was situated in the basement of the brick building within the yard, and adjoining the main institution, blowing out one side, part of one end, with great destruction to the interior. The building was used for various purposes, such as bakery, cooking, washing and ironing. The two last named rooms were situated in the rear of the boilers and adjoining, there being nothing but a brick partition between them. These rooms were literally filled with female inmates, at their accustomed occupation, together with

Mrs. Susan M. Banks, who had charge of the laundry, causing the instant death of five persons, and injuring twenty others ; many of them died from their injuries in a short time, numbering in all twenty-five. Mrs. Banks lived about three months, suffering most intensely during the whole period. It is only surprising, considering the large number of persons who were in the building at the time, that no more were killed or injured. There could not have been less than from sixty to seventy in all. For the cause of the explosion, we refer you to the report of the jury of inquest, who say, among other things, that it was owing to the insufficient strength of the iron of which the boilers were made. It will be recollected that the Inspectors immediately despatched a messenger to communicate to your Excellency the sad catastrophe, whereupon a committee of the Council, viz., Messrs. Shute, Cochrane, and Boynton, came to the institution and made such examinations as they saw fit. The great question for the moment was, what was to be done at that late season of the year, the whole business of the institution having been carried on by steam, and also heated by the same. It was a subject for action, immediate action, in view of the lapse of time that would be required to reconstruct that which was destroyed by the disaster. The means of cooking and warming the institution having been destroyed, privation and suffering was certain at the best that could be done, as cool weather was already upon us, and the frosts of autumn were inevitable, before the ordinary mode of cooking and heating could be restored, which was of great importance to a community like the one here, ranging all the way from tender infancy to decrepit old age, with a large number of sick and feeble. It is well known that the Inspectors immediately submitted a brief report of the condition of affairs occasioned by the explosion, to your Excellency and the honorable Council, asking instruction in the matter, and permission to erect a new boiler house, and two new tubular boilers, with such other things, and to make such repairs as would be necessary to put the institution in a proper and comfortable condition again, which we estimated would cost, according to the best means we had at the time, about \$3,500, all of which it pleased your Excellency to grant. We accordingly caused the new building to be commenced, and the reconstruction and repairs of the old one.



The new boiler-house is situated outside of the yard, twelve feet east of the old one, entirely by itself; its demensions are 40 by 21 feet, one story high, built of brick, walls one foot thick; in it we placed two new tubular boilers of forty horse-power each, manufactured by Allen and Endicott, for which the old ones were exchanged as part pay. We also procured and placed in the boiler-house one of Knowles' new improved steam pumps for supplying the boilers with water, and for the extinguishment of fire, should any occur at the institution, by the attachment of hose. We also procured and placed on the boilers, water indicators, steam-whistle, gauges, &c., as indicators of danger,—in fact, nothing has been omitted to ensure safety in the new boilers, so far as human skill can devise. The old building has been repaired and very much improved, so that the whole affair is in a much better condition than ever before, and we are happy to say the new boilers work to our entire satisfaction.

We feel it proper to say that all of the Inspectors spent a large amount of time, aiding as well as they were able by their advice, and with their hands, and some of them every day, during the whole period of time. The whole amount of money expended consequent upon the explosion, with large and substantial improvements, was \$4,606.80, covering an unexpended balance of the last year's appropriation of \$1,536.65, and a special grant of \$3,070.15 made by the last legislature—total, \$4,606.80. It has been the purpose of the Inspectors for the last year to make such suggestions as in their judgment were of necessity, with a strict eye to economy. It was thought advisable that as much of the mechanical business of the institution as possible should be performed by the inmates, consequently a blacksmith's shop has been established, as that class of mechanics are usually found here. In this way heavy bills are saved, as there is much of that work to be done at an institution of this kind. We believe the system to be the true one in all the departments of the institution, and is practiced to a very great extent. In this way much of the labor on the farm hitherto performed by large and expensive teams, may be done by the inmates, and a large amount of money saved. The true policy should be, as it seems to us, to make the inmates so far as possible, self-supporting; for this purpose undoubtedly farming:

lands were procured, that the labor of a miscellaneous set of persons, thrown upon the charity of the State, could be better adapted to agriculture in the main, than in any other way. The raising of agricultural seeds has been commenced this year. It is well known to those who are in the business to be a profitable one, especially here, as all the labor is done by the inmates under the direction of the gardener. It is true in many other branches of farming as in this. We would not for any consideration overtax any one with labor, but we believe all those who throw themselves upon the charity of the Commonwealth, and are fed at a bountiful table, should be required to labor what they are able. It is a well known fact to those who have charge of the almshouse, that the number is very much increased in the fall of the year, and through the winter months; a large proportion of them are able-bodied persons, well able to work and earn their own living elsewhere; but there being no law to prevent their coming here, of course the officers of the institution cannot prevent it. Many of them throw themselves into the almshouse in the cold season of the year, that they may pass a very pleasant and comfortable winter at the expense of those who have to work hard to earn money to pay their taxes, which goes to help support them. It is well understood by the farming community, that there is little to be done upon the farm in winter; there is no class of persons who better understand that than those who go to the institution for the purpose we have mentioned. No sooner than the winter is fairly over, and the warm sun of spring returns, than they ask for their discharge. Here again the officers of the institution labor under the same difficulty as before; we had no law to prevent their coming, and none to prevent their going. Should there not be legislation on this subject,—that when an able-bodied person has been well fed, clothed, and in every way well cared for through the winter, he may be lawfully detained, long enough to pay some equivalent in labor, at least for his board, when that labor can be applied on the farm in spring and summer? It is no uncommon occurrence at that season of the year to be left without men enough to do the labor on the farm.

You will pardon us for dwelling so long on this part of the Report; we could not forbear to present to your minds some of the important facts as they exist.



In our last Report, some allusion was made to the business of raising milk. One year ago a dairy account was opened to test by actual experiment, by debt and credit, the exact cost per quart to make it upon the farm. We are happy to say the records show a most satisfactory result in favor of the keeping of cows.

For a detailed account of the milk, we refer you to the Superintendent's report.

There have been improvements made in the Superintendent's department in the building, by enlarging the kitchen, dining-room, store-room, &c. A large wood-shed has been erected to store wood. The swine have been reduced to the capacity of the offal made in the institution, so that no material outlay for the feeding, in the way of grain, &c., will be needed. The experiment of slaughtering meats has been carried on for one year, furnishing both fresh and salt meat, of good and satisfactory quality, with a large saving to the State over the former mode of procuring them. The ox teams have been reduced from five pairs to three pairs. A number of employees have been discharged; viz.: John R. Smith, who had charge of the shoe department, the Superintendent assuming some of the duties, such as cutting out the work, with the general oversight of the department. The two schools have been united in one, under the instruction of Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, with satisfactory results, thereby enabling us to dispense with the services of Miss Hill, who had charge of the small school. The Rev. Mr. Burt, Chaplain, was suffered to retire in April last, for the reason of economy solely. He had given good satisfaction in every respect; it was thought the labors of the Principal of the school and that of the Chaplain could be united in one person, at a reduced salary, and we are pleased to say we have found a highly educated gentleman, the Rev. Abel Patten, who assumes the duties of Chaplain and Principal, together with his daughter as assistant; and they are now in full discharge of their duties, at just one-half the salary hitherto paid, viz., \$400 per annum, in place of \$800 as formerly, making a saving to the State in salary and board occasioned by the several changes, about \$1,200; and we are happy to say that the various departments where the changes were made, are in a most satisfactory operation.

It is proper here to say, the Inspectors and all of the officers of the institution are laboring together for its highest good, especially in keeping down the expenses so far as consistent with humanity. If we fail to meet the reasonable views of the community, it cannot be charged to remissness or inattention on our part; no time or effort is too great, to secure the highest interests of those whose servants we are.

Thus we have given you some of the business and financial operations of the institution for the year just ended. For a more detailed account of the expenses of the almshouse, together with the inventory of the property carefully made by the Inspectors, as required by law, we refer you to the Superintendent's Report, which will accompany our own.

In justice to Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, the former teachers who have just closed their labors at the institution, we would say they have given good satisfaction, and we regard them as successful teachers.

The school is in a prosperous condition; to us it is one of the brightest hopes of the institution; the educational advantages here derived by a regular course of study, which tends to fit the pupils for a practical business when they shall have arrived to years of maturity. The policy of indenturing children is one of importance, and should be guarded with great care; to provide good homes for them is desirable, where they can be educated and brought up in a proper way; such opportunities, however, are much more rare than most persons imagine. It is no uncommon occurrence for applications to be made for both girls and boys solely to tend cows on the public highway; such applications, however, are peremptorily refused, where the facts are known. Selectmen of towns and overseers of the poor should be careful in their recommendations of persons applying to them for approval; they should be well satisfied by a personal or acquired knowledge of the applicant before they sign a recommendation.

It is proper here to say that children are indentured to persons on their producing recommendations of selectmen of towns and overseers of the poor. The custom of disposing of children is in our judgment capable of improvement, but for good and sufficient reasons we forbear making any further suggestions.



The general health of the institution has been good ; for particulars we refer you to the report of the Physician.

The insane department has undergone a very great change ; the condition and general management is very much improved, and the inmates are now as happy as their peculiar state of mind will allow.

The report of the Chaplain will accompany our own, to which we invite your attention.

The farm has produced well, as will be seen by examination of the appraisal of the produce, under the head of the Superintendent's report.

We have carefully avoided superfluities, but presented plain and substantial facts. We would add our testimony to the distinguished faithfulness and ability with which the Superintendent and Matron have discharged their arduous trusts, as well also as all the officers of the institution.

We cannot forbear, in closing this Report, to make mention of one of our former members, the Hon. Stephen Mansur, chairman of the Board of Inspectors in 1862, and up to the time of his death, which occurred in April. Mr. Mansur was an Inspector, with the exception of a very short time, from the organization of the institution to the time of his death.

GEO. P. ELLIOT,  
DAN'L P. FITZ,  
F. H. NOURSE,

*Inspectors.*

TEWKSBURY, October 1, 1863.

Agreeably to the statutes of the Commonwealth, the following table is presented :

Live stock on farm, . . . . .	\$3,233 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	5,684 59
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	2,232 21
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . . . .	5,059 36
Mechanical tools and iron, . . . . .	841 43
Caloric-engine, water-pipe, and building, . . . . .	2,000 00
Beds, bedding, and other furniture in inmates' department, . . . . .	10,711 05
Personal property of the State in Superintendent's department, . . . . .	3,225 75
Ready-made clothing, . . . . .	4,942 73
Dry goods, . . . . .	1,278 26
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	1,608 75
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	207 21
Fuel, . . . . .	5,070 00
Library school books and school furniture, . . . . .	190 60
Hay and grain, . . . . .	1,294 16
Coffins and lumber, . . . . .	202 87
Surgical instruments, . . . . .	156 81
Furniture in Dispensary, . . . . .	101 05
Boots, shoes, and stock, . . . . .	847 80
Paints, oils, and colors, . . . . .	25 00
Molasses hogsheads, beef and flour barrels, . . . . .	359 76
Hay-scales, platform balances, &c., . . . . .	190 00
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	\$49,462 39

There has been paid as follows, for

#### SALARIES.

George P. Elliot, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	\$160 00
Daniel P. Fitz, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	160 00
Francis H. Nourse, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from April 30, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	66 67
Stephen Mansur, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to April 1, 1863, . . . . .	80 00
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	\$466 67

#### OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Marsh and wife, ( <i>Superintendent and Matron</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	\$1,500 00
Jonathan Brown, ( <i>Physician</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	900 00

Elisha Huntington, ( <i>Consulting Physician</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	\$100 00
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., ( <i>Assistant-Superintendent and Clerk</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, and wife, ( <i>Seamstress</i> ,) from January 1, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	360 00
T. P. Bartlett and wife, ( <i>Watchman and Nurse</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	400 00
F. E. Gleason and wife, ( <i>Teachers</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	400 00
A. C. Lawrence, ( <i>Engineer</i> ,) from March 20, 1863, to September 30, 1863, and wife, ( <i>Dairymaid</i> ,) from May 30, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	370 33
James Poor, ( <i>Farmer</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863, . . . . .	360 00
George Goodall, ( <i>Assistant</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to November 13, 1862, and from February 12, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	178 58
M. F. Hutchins, ( <i>Teamster</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	240 00
J. M. Burt, ( <i>Chaplain</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to March 30, 1863, . . . . .	200 00
John R. Mills, ( <i>Assistant Farmer</i> ,) from May 3, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	148 00
H. Willard and wife, ( <i>Cook and Laundress</i> ,) from January 7, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	291 67
Henry A. Bean, ( <i>Engineer</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to February 24, 1863, . . . . .	136 16
John R. Smith, ( <i>Shoemaker</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, . . . . .	75 00
Caleb Knight, ( <i>Cook</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1862, . . . . .	60 00
Abel Patten, ( <i>Chaplain</i> ,) from June 28, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1863, . . . . .	70 00
A. J. Lovejoy, ( <i>Cook</i> ,) one month, . . . . .	20 00
Martha B. Marsh, ( <i>Cook</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863, . . . . .	156 00
Sarah A. Winsby, ( <i>Nurse</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	156 00
Martha M. Hill, ( <i>Teacher</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, . . . . .	39 00
Susan M. Banks, ( <i>Laundress</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, . . . . .	39 00
Euphania Bryson, ( <i>Dairymaid</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, . . . . .	39 00
Hannah G. Kimball, ( <i>Seamstress</i> ,) from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, . . . . .	39 00
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	\$6,744 41



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—The time fixed by law is again at hand when it devolves upon me, as the Superintendent of this institution, to render to you, and through you to the Executive of the Commonwealth, in a statistical form, its financial condition. One year ago I had the pleasure of congratulating you upon the unusual prosperity we had enjoyed the preceding year. This was so marked that in your own Report of the last year you say : “It is a subject of profound acknowledgment to the Great Disposer, that no desolating sickness has invaded the institution ; that no calamity has befallen the many hundreds of living souls congregated within its walls.” Very soon thereafter, upon the 14th day of October, at nine o’clock in the morning, a sad calamity befell us. One of the boilers, used for generating steam for cooking and heating purposes, exploded, and the loss consequent upon it to life and property was very severe. Eleven inmates and one of the officers died from injuries then received, and several more of the inmates were more or less injured who finally recovered, and the apartments in near proximity were literally destroyed. We have been astonished, severe as this accident was, to think how few were injured ; it seems as though it could have hardly occurred at any other time and not prove more fatal. I should do injustice to my own feelings if I did not bear testimony to the good conduct of all the inmates on that trying occasion ; they were ready and anxious to do every thing in their power that could be of service. We had at the time nearly eight hundred inmates, and with our apparatus for cooking, washing, baking, and heating,

nearly all destroyed, it required considerable extra exertion to keep the people comfortable; besides, cold weather was approaching, and other than the ordinary means must be supplied for warming apartments occupied by the sick, the aged, and the children. The expense incident to these temporary arrangements, as a whole, was no inconsiderable amount. As soon as these things had been partially provided, attention was immediately given to the procuring new boilers, building a new boiler-house, repairing the buildings injured, &c. On the afternoon of the annual Thanksgiving, we lighted our fires under the new boilers for the first time.

The inquiry may be made, how came the boiler to explode? I will not attempt any explanation myself, but will give the finding of the inquest, which is as follows:

That the persons named came to their death on the fourteenth day of October, at the hour of nine, A. M., A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by scalds, burns and bruises, caused by a collapse of the flue of one of the steam boilers at the State Almshouse, in Tewksbury, the above persons being inmates of said State Almshouse. And the jury find, from the evidence in the case, that the iron of which the said flue of the boiler was made was of poor quality, having a tensile strength of only about one-half that of common English plate iron. And further find that the connection of the boilers with the safety-valve and steam-gauge was faulty in its arrangements, and liable from disarrangement to cause an explosion or collapse, without giving any previous alarm. Having thoroughly investigated the cause of the explosion, the jury find no evidence to show that there was any negligence of duty existing, either in the engineers, firemen, or any one connected with the establishment.

(Signed)

JEREMIAH P. JEWETT, *Coroner.*

WILLIAM GREY.

AARON FROST.

HENRY E. PRESTON.

ALVIN MARSHALL.

ENOCH FOSTER.

OLIVER FOSTER.

## STATISTICS OF INMATES.

Number in the house at the commencement of the year, . . .	776
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	1,833
Discharged, . . . . .	1,976
Supported, . . . . .	2,609
Births, . . . . .	64
Deaths, . . . . .	193
Number of children who have been provided with homes, . .	60
Weekly average, . . . . .	737
Present number, . . . . .	633

Of the 1,833 admitted during the year, there were from

Boston, . . . . .	817
Lowell, . . . . .	291
Tewksbury, . . . . .	155
Lawrence, . . . . .	64
Charlestown, . . . . .	63
Salem, . . . . .	39
Cambridge, . . . . .	27
Worcester I. H. and Newburyport, 25 each, . . . . .	50
Waltham, . . . . .	20
Lynn, . . . . .	19
East Cambridge and Haverhill, 15 each, . . . . .	30
Woburn, . . . . .	13
Chelsea, . . . . .	12
Rainsford Island, . . . . .	11
South Danvers and Gloucester, 10 each, . . . . .	20
Andover, Taunton I. H., and Fitchburg, 9 each, . . . . .	27
Somerville, Cambridge House of Correction, and West Cambridge, 8 each, . . . . .	24
Newton and Marlborough, 7 each, . . . . .	14
Wenham, Andover, and Amesbury, 6 each, . . . . .	18
Medford, . . . . .	5
Malden, West Newbury, Stoneham, Shirley, and South Danvers, 4 each, . . . . .	20
Danvers, . . . . .	3
Concord, Holliston, Westford, Melrose, Framingham, and Billerica, 2 each, . . . . .	12
Natick, Hopkinton, Watertown, South Reading, Ipswich, Rowley, Sudbury, Marblehead, Salisbury, Methuen, Stow, Bedford, Bradford, Needham, and Winthrop, 1 each, . . .	15
Born in house, . . . . .	64
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	1,833



The following table will show the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . .	77	41	36	18	11	12	8	12	9	3	3	1
November, .	101	42	59	29	10	21	17	8	7	6	3	—
December, .	92	47	45	11	8	17	15	14	17	8	2	—
January, . .	206	104	102	35	30	54	28	33	15	10	1	—
February, . .	194	84	110	39	21	54	32	21	13	9	3	2
March, . . .	101	48	53	31	19	15	16	9	6	3	2	—
April, . . .	91	45	46	37	10	20	13	6	2	2	1	—
May, . . . .	167	76	91	51	14	37	30	15	8	5	6	1
June, . . . .	209	95	114	53	16	48	36	19	21	11	4	1
July, . . . .	238	112	126	73	29	42	40	21	18	10	3	2
August, . . .	134	67	67	40	19	17	19	18	7	11	2	1
September, .	223	125	98	54	49	42	35	20	15	5	2	1
Totals, . . .	1,833	886	947	471	236	379	289	196	138	83	32	9

Of the foregoing there were born in

Ireland, . . . . .	789
Massachusetts, (mostly foreign parents,) . . . . .	567
British Provinces, . . . . .	82
England, . . . . .	77
Maine, . . . . .	68
New York, . . . . .	44
Scotland, . . . . .	39
New Hampshire, . . . . .	35
Unknown, . . . . .	21
Germany, . . . . .	15
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	14
Vermont, . . . . .	13
Connecticut and Kentucky, 11 each, . . . . .	22
Rhode Island, . . . . .	8
Maryland, . . . . .	5
Virginia, . . . . .	4

New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, and Fayal, 3 each, . . . . .	12
Indiana, South Carolina, France, Western Islands, Prussia, and at sea, 2 each, . . . . .	12
North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Italy, Sweden, and Swit- zerland, 1 each, . . . . .	6
	<hr/> 1,833

## ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF PRODUCE RAISED ON FARM.

Pork, beef, veal, &c., . . . . .	\$3,252 28
Manure, . . . . .	1,225 00
7½ tons carrots, . . . . .	90 00
215 bushels beets, . . . . .	107 50
1,444 bushels potatoes, . . . . .	866 40
289 bushels potatoes, . . . . .	86 70
1 acre sweet corn, . . . . .	50 00
9,700 heads of cabbage, . . . . .	824 50
690 bushels English turnips, . . . . .	172 50
523 bushels ruta-bagas, . . . . .	213 20
Kitchen vegetables, . . . . .	175 00
100 bushels onions, . . . . .	100 00
4,000 pounds squash, . . . . .	70 00
50 bushels beans, . . . . .	150 00
74 tons of English hay, . . . . .	1,480 00
11½ tons of rowen hay, . . . . .	207 00
3 tons of meadow hay, . . . . .	24 00
54 bushels mangel wurzel, . . . . .	16 20
150 bushels parsnips, . . . . .	60 00
6 bushels peas, . . . . .	7 50
Seeds, . . . . .	34 10
84 cords wood, . . . . .	315 00
Grass and millet, cut for soiling cows, . . . . .	392 64
Profit on 18,899 gallons of milk, . . . . .	837 68
	<hr/> \$10,757 20

There has been paid as follows:

Agricultural and mechanical tools, . . . . .	\$395 16
Butter, cheese, and eggs, . . . . .	16 53
Crackers, . . . . .	26 55
Crockery, . . . . .	186 13
Dry goods, . . . . .	3,533 69
Flour, 1,195 barrels, . . . . .	7,692 00
Fresh and salt fish, . . . . .	1,306 29
Furniture, . . . . .	174 94
Hay, straw, and grain, . . . . .	3,401 03
Sundries, . . . . .	31 63

Hardware, . . . . .	\$83 99
Improvements, . . . . .	789 72
Lumber, . . . . .	303 20
Live stock, . . . . .	807 36
Meats and provisions, . . . . .	4,258 19
Medicines, . . . . .	398 93
Plaster, lime, and ashes, . . . . .	20 72
Repairs, . . . . .	1,316 62
Soap and soap stock, . . . . .	559 20
Shoe stock, . . . . .	1,408 22
Smith work, . . . . .	192 83
Services and wages, . . . . .	7,383 71
Stationery, newspapers, postage, and books, . . . . .	181 82
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	546 96
Transportation of freight, . . . . .	1,272 82
Vegetables, . . . . .	1,433 78
West India goods and groceries, . . . . .	4,310 77
Wooden ware, brooms, &c., . . . . .	105 72
Wood and coal, . . . . .	7,307 98
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	\$49,446 49

Which is the whole amount received from the Treasurer, and expended for the support of inmates and the maintenance of the establishment.

There was on hand at the commencement of the year, October 1, 1862, articles for use, to the value of . . . . . 18,241 40

Which, with the cash expended, leaves to be accounted for a value of . . . . . \$67,687 89

If from this we deduct the appraised value of the live stock, produce, and articles purchased, now on hand, and also the cash unexpended, we shall arrive at the cost of maintaining the establishment for the year ending October 1, 1863.

Deducting, then—

Live stock on farm, . . . . .	\$3,233 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	5,684 59
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	2,232 21
Ready-made clothing, . . . . .	4,942 73
Dry goods, . . . . .	1,278 26
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	1,608 75
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	207 21
Surgical instruments, . . . . .	156 81
Hay and grain, . . . . .	1,294 16
Coffins and lumber, . . . . .	202 87
Boots, shoes, and stock, . . . . .	847 80
Paints, oils, and colors, . . . . .	25 00
Fuel, . . . . .	5,070 00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	31 63
Repairs, . . . . .	1,316 62



Improvements, . . . . .	\$789 72	
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	546 96	
Cash on hand, . . . . .	2,935 50	
	<hr/>	\$32,403 82

We have as the exact cost of maintaining, renewing, and enlarging as above, . . . . . \$35,284 07

And assessing this sum upon the average number of inmates, we find the average weekly cost for each to have been . . . . . 92  $\frac{2}{3}$

I append a copy of our milk account for the year ending September 30, 1863.

## Dr.

For interest on appraised value of 25 cows, . . . . .	\$52 92	
For depreciation of dairy furniture and interest thereon, . . . . .	18 48	
For hay and grass, . . . . .	1,177 92	
For cotton-seed meal, . . . . .	113 75	
For pea-nut meal, . . . . .	19 69	
For shorts, . . . . .	159 09	
	<hr/>	\$1,541 85

## Cr.

By 75,597 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk, at 3 cents, . . . . .	\$2,267 91	
30 calves, . . . . .	111 62	
	<hr/>	\$2,379 53
Profit on milk, . . . . .		\$837 68

NOTE.—The labor of feeding and milking is performed by inmates, for whose board the house is already debited; but, as an offset, no credit is given for the manure, which in value would exceed the cost of hired labor.

No charge is made for depreciation of stock, because where a cow loses value as a milker, she is forthwith slaughtered for the use of the institution, and produces fully as much as her prime cost, and often more.

From lack of pasturage the system of soiling is pursued.

We have tried the experiment of buying and slaughtering beef for the year now closed, and the result has been quite satisfactory. In fact we may say, in a word, that we have endeavored to do every thing that seemed to promise an economical result. We had hoped to have shown a more favorable result from our root crop, but it has proved a partial failure; every thing else has been more than we anticipated. Considering the season, our hay has been well secured.

Thirty-four insane persons have been transferred to this institution during the year by the Board of Alien Commissioners, from Taunton and Worcester Hospitals; two of them have escaped; all of the others have behaved well, and some of them are among my best laborers.

Dr. Jonathan Brown, who has had the charge of the medical department since the opening of the institution, still continues to act as Physician, and I will refer you to his able report on the sanitary condition of the same.

Allow me also to call your attention to the report of the Chaplain. As you are aware, his connection with us as Chaplain and Teacher is but recent, yet I feel constrained to say that he seems to give promise of success in his present calling.

The school until recently was under the charge of Mr. F. E. Gleason and wife, experienced teachers, who have relinquished their charge, as it was deemed advisable to have the offices of Chaplain and Teacher combined in one person.

I have alluded previously to the death of one of the officers at the time of the boiler explosion. That officer was Mrs. Susan M. Banks; she was in charge of the laundry at the time, and was badly scalded; she lived until the 21st of January following, when she died. She had been a great sufferer all the time. It is our consolation to believe that every possible thing was done to alleviate her sufferings.

Hon. Stephen Mansur, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, who had been connected with the management of the institution from its opening, save only a very short time, died on the first day of April last. He always took an active interest in its welfare, and in the comfort of those who were members of the family. In his death the institution lost a kind friend.

In closing this Tenth Annual Statement, it is with pleasure that I accord to the many inmates congregated here from time to time, general good deportment while here, and the alacrity with which they perform their varied duties. I have had the hearty co-operation of all the subordinate officers, which I fully appreciate; in fact, they all seem to work for the best interest of the institution, and the welfare of its inmates. Permit me to thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness which has marked your official intercourse, and for the prompt support I have received at your hands in the discharge of my duty.

Although the past year has had its trials, and sorrow at times has been our lot, yet we would not be unmindful of the multiplied blessings that have been bestowed upon us, nor of the Source from whence they have come.

T. J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.				CR.
DR.				
1862.				
Oct.	To cash paid for supplies, .	\$7,104 64	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	\$7,104 64
Nov.	cash paid for supplies, .	2,047 52	cash received from State Treasurer, .	2,047 52
Dec.	cash paid for supplies, .	6,442 71	cash received from State Treasurer, .	6,442 71
1863.				
Jan.	To cash paid for supplies, .	4,210 66	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	4,210 66
Feb.	cash paid for supplies, .	2,049 49	cash received from State Treasurer, .	2,049 49
Mar.	cash paid for supplies, .	4,149 74	cash received from State Treasurer, .	4,149 74
April,	cash paid for supplies, .	2,494 65	cash received from State Treasurer, .	2,494 65
May,	cash paid for supplies, .	3,284 81	cash received from State Treasurer, .	3,284 81
June,	cash paid for supplies, .	3,906 11	cash received from State Treasurer, .	3,906 11
July,	cash paid for supplies, .	6,254 27	cash received from State Treasurer, .	6,254 27
Aug.	cash paid for supplies, .	2,615 68	cash received from State Treasurer, .	2,615 68
Sept.	cash paid for supplies, .	4,886 51	cash received from State Treasurer, .	4,886 21
Oct. 1,	To balance on hand, .	\$19,446 49	cash received for board and articles sold, .	2,935 50
		2,935 50		\$52,381 99
1863.				
April,	To cash paid for damages caused by boiler explosion, Oct. 14, 1862, .	\$4,606 80	By cash received from State Treasurer—being special appropriation, .	\$3,070 15
			cash, unexpended balance of appropriation, 1861-2, .	400 29
			cash, being balance on hand, .	1,136 36
				\$4,606 80

THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.

This is to certify that we have examined the above account of Thomas J. Marsh, with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

GEO. P. ELLIOT, }  
DAN'L P. FITZ, } Inspectors.  
F. H. NOURSE, }



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting to you the tenth annual report of this department, I will call your attention to three or four points bearing on our sanitary condition, so that you can, with the assistance of the tables, the more readily judge of the health of the institution for the past year.

The year commenced with an unfortunate boiler explosion, from the effects of which five inmates were instantly killed, six were so badly injured that death took place soon after, and fourteen were scalded and bruised more or less, but recovered in the course of a few weeks.

During the fall, winter and spring months, hooping cough was quite troublesome among the smaller children. Following in the wake of this disease, an epidemic of measles broke out in the month of March, which proved very severe to the children, especially those under three years of age, many of whom were previously enfeebled or badly prostrated, by hereditary disease, hooping cough, or other causes.

Cases of alcohol poisoning have been so numerous, that to refer to it here would not, perhaps, be particularly out of place. The tables show that no less than one hundred and eighty-four people have been admitted to the almshouse the past year, sick enough to require admission to the hospital wards, in consequence of drinking alcoholic beverages to excess, presenting all degrees of the poisonous effects of alcohol on the human system, from slight "nervousness" to wild delirium, stupid, grovelling imbecility, and death. As a singular fact,—a result of the war, probably,—a much larger number of drunken females have been admitted than males, viz. : one hundred and twenty-one of the former, to sixty-three of the latter.

Another fruitful cause of sickness, in those admitted to the almshouse, has been syphilitic disease—loathsome enough in itself, its most shocking feature is its hereditary tendency, literally “visiting the iniquity” of the parents upon the children.

In addition to the above-mentioned causes of sickness, we have received a much larger proportion of foundlings, and of old and fatally diseased people, than during the year previous. Our bill of mortality, consequently, is larger than it was at the last report.

The tables show fourteen hundred and seven cases of sickness, one hundred and ninety-three deaths, and sixty-seven births.

With much respect I submit the foregoing, and the accompanying tables, numbered 1, 2 and 3, and remain,

Your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
October 1, 1863. }

TABLE NO. 1,

*Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, with the Number for each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases; also, the Average Number on the Sick List, for the Year, and for each Month.*

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	83	8	5	11	12	4	4	1	2	10	15	4	7
Debility, . . . . .	58	2	3	1	2	3	8	7	5	8	10	7	2
Dropsy, . . . . .	10	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-
Fever, Ephemeral, . . . . .	43	4	2	1	1	3	11	3	3	6	5	1	3
Typhoid, . . . . .	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	1
Marasmus, . . . . .	25	5	3	1	-	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	-
Puerperal, . . . . .	67	5	5	4	2	13	8	6	11	1	9	2	1
Rheumatism, . . . . .	20	1	1	3	5	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	2
Other Diseases, (Miscellaneous,) . . . . .	30	-	1	2	2	8	1	1	2	5	2	5	1
<i>Diseases of Alimentary Canal.</i>													
Cancerum Oris, . . . . .	16	-	2	1	-	-	-	7	1	1	1	2	1
Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	12	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Cholera Morbus, . . . . .	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	65	1	5	3	3	1	1	-	-	2	4	29	16
Irritation of Stomach, . . . . .	27	-	3	1	-	2	5	2	3	3	2	3	3
Tonsillitis, . . . . .	12	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	2	1
Other Diseases of Alimentary Canal, . . . . .	11	1	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1



TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
<i>Diseases of Nervous Centres.</i>													
Alcoholismus, . . . . .	151	5	7	6	13	17	5	2	20	32	31	11	2
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	33	1	1	1	5	-	3	1	4	5	5	7	1
Hydrocephalus, . . . . .	6	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Paralysis, . . . . .	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Softening of Brain, . . . . .	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous Centres, . .	13	2	2	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	2	1	-
<i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>													
Influenza, . . . . .	45	2	5	3	4	11	4	5	1	2	1	2	5
Phthisis, . . . . .	46	1	3	1	5	7	2	4	5	6	3	3	6
Pleurisy, . . . . .	14	-	-	1	1	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, . . . . .	35	-	2	3	1	12	8	5	-	1	-	-	3
Pertussis, . . . . .	32	2	6	9	3	1	2	4	3	2	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs, .	18	-	2	3	-	1	5	3	2	-	1	-	1
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>													
Eczema, . . . . .	11	-	2	1	-	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas, . . . . .	20	-	-	3	3	3	4	1	1	2	-	3	-
Rubeola, . . . . .	108	-	-	-	-	-	21	70	15	2	-	-	-
Scabies, . . . . .	15	1	-	2	1	2	1	-	4	3	1	-	-
Varicella, . . . . .	14	-	1	1	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Other Diseases of the Skin, . . . . .	20	1	2	3	4	2	1	-	-	3	1	3	-

*Surgical Diseases.*

Abscess, . . . . .	42	1	3	3	1	8	5	4	1	4	5	2	5
Burns, Scalds and Bruises, . . . . .	52	27	2	3	3	1	4	2	4	2	2	2	-
Fracture, . . . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Frost-bite, . . . . .	10	-	-	1	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer, . . . . .	54	3	3	6	11	6	2	-	4	4	8	3	2
Venereal Disease, . . . . .	139	3	3	1	31	29	8	1	18	14	14	14	1
Other Surgical Diseases, . . . . .	18	-	-	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	-	2
Totals, . . . . .	1,407	80	78	93	131	156	134	146	131	129	138	115	76
Average number on the sick list, . . . . .	130	130	103	103	132	175	185	154	109	115	122	122	112





Gangrena Oris,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hernia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hydrocephalus,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inanition,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Intemperance and Exposure,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jaundice,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Marasmus,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ovarian Tumor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paralysis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pertussis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pneumonia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
“ Typhoid,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Puerperal Peritonitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Puerperal Convulsions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Psoas Abscess,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rubeola,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Softening of Brain,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Softening of Brain from Intem-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
perance,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scrofula,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Syphilis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
“ Congenital,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tuberculosis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whole number since the opening of the institution,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE NO. 3,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, during each Month, from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, with the Sex, Twins, Stillborn, Birth-place of the Mothers, and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Birth-place of Mothers.				
						Ireland.	United States.	British Prov.	England.	Other Countries.
October, . . . . .	5	3	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
November, . . . . .	5	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	-
December, . . . . .	4	2	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
January, . . . . .	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
February, . . . . .	13	7	6	-	1	4	3	2	2	2
March, . . . . .	8	2	6	-	-	6	1	1	-	-
April, . . . . .	6	4	2	-	-	1	3	2	-	-
May, . . . . .	11	7	4	-	-	5	3	1	1	1
June, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
July, . . . . .	9	6	3	-	1	7	1	1	-	-
August, . . . . .	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
September, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals, . . . . .	67	37	30	-	3	37	14	9	3	4
Whole number since the opening of the institution, . . .	720	367	353	24	61	500	100	52	27	29

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury:*

GENTLEMEN,—The appointment of a Chaplain at the State Almshouse, in this town, has been so recently made that I have only a brief report to make of my own *personal* labors. This appointment took place on the 26th day of June. From that time to the 30th day of September, I have preached to large and attentive congregations on the Sabbath, and co-operated, as far as needful, in promoting the interests of the large Sabbath school still under the judicious management of its beloved Superintendent.

A large portion of those who have sought a temporary home within the walls of this truly beneficent institution, appear to appreciate the care and labor bestowed on them in various ways, and particularly in the freedom with which they can enjoy religious privileges. No compulsion is exercised in bringing them under biblical instruction, and no restraint laid upon them in the enjoyment of long cherished religious opinions. The command of Christ, "Search the Scriptures," has been constantly taught, and the conduct of the Bereans, "In that they searched the Scriptures daily," held up for their imitation.

It has been my object to present the way of salvation in a manner so plain and perspicuous, that all, of every age and capacity, might easily and fully comprehend it. In short, to teach and to preach the Word of God with all that affection and earnestness which might carry conviction to every mind, and prove a blessing to every soul. I still hope for good results, while I pursue my chosen work in this large and important



establishment. I forbear to speak of the day school, now fully committed to my care, believing that this duty is more properly and safely lodged in your hands.

Permit me, gentlemen, to add, that it will be my pleasure to pursue, in accordance with your appointment, my work, both as a Chaplain and a Teacher, with all the vigor I may possess.

Respectfully submitted, by

ABEL PATTEN,  
*Chaplain and Teacher.*

TEWKSBURY, October 1, 1863.